

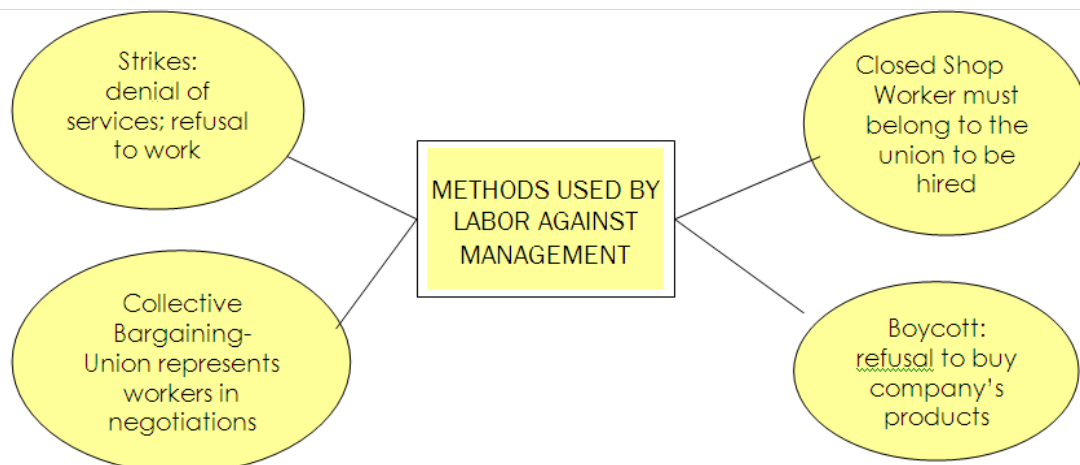
# Thursday Things in US History

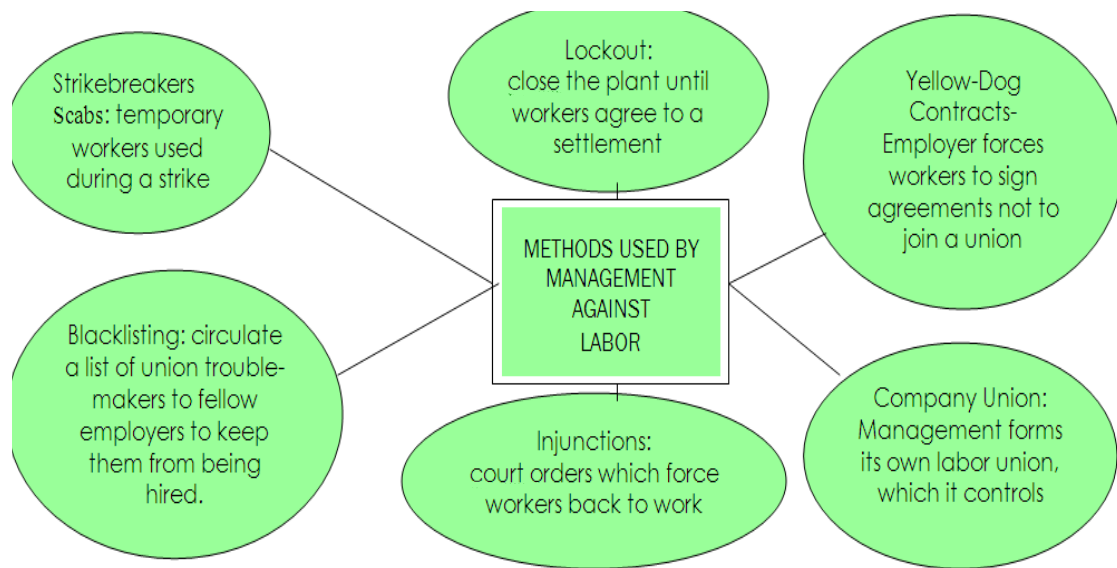
Sit anywhere today, but only two to a table for the center section tables

Entrance task: Think:

Today: 19th century Labor Movements

Homework





## Labor v Management

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- Labor unions emerge
- Business response to labor
- Strikes and violence
- Union victories



<p><b>Effects of Industrialization</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More people joined the work force.</li> <li>• Workers became machine operators, not artisans.</li> <li>• Factories took away some personal freedom.</li> <li>• A gap grew between workers and employers.</li> <li>• Economic conditions forced more child labor.</li> <li>• The sweatshop system – homes used as factories- arose.</li> </ul>	P. 15	<p><b>American Federation of Labor</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1881 Samuel Gompers organized the AFL, a federation of unions.</li> <li>• Only skilled workers were included.</li> <li>• Women and African-Americans were excluded.</li> <li>• Craft unions developed for workers skilled in a particular craft.</li> <li>• The AFL avoided political activity and used collective bargaining.</li> </ul>
<p><b>National Labor Union (NLU)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NLU was made up of 300 local unions.</li> <li>• It was led by William Sylvis.</li> <li>• The NLU wanted women and African-Americans.</li> <li>• In 1868 an 8-hr. day law was passed for government workers.</li> <li>• The NLU did not survive the depression of 1873.</li> </ul>		<p><b>Industrial Unions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industrial unions organized all workers in the same industry.</li> <li>• Eugene V. Debs organized the American Railway Union.</li> <li>• The American Railway Union collapsed when federal troops and injunctions were used to halt strikes.</li> </ul>
<p><b>First Nationwide Strike</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workers for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad organized the strike because management had cut wages and increased the workday.</li> <li>• Federal troops broke the strike.</li> <li>• Companies organized against unions and required yellow-dog contracts – pledges by new employees... not to join unions.</li> <li>• Companies hired strikebreakers called scabs.</li> </ul>		<p><b>Women in the Union Movement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 1910 women made up 21% of the labor force but earned only 1/3 to 1/2 as much as men.</li> <li>• Mary Harris Jones, known as Mother Jones, organized miners' wives when strikes occurred.</li> <li>• Pauline Newman organized the Ladies Garment Workers Union</li> </ul>
<p><b>Knights of Labor</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uriah Stephens organized the Knights in 1869 as an organization of individual workers, not unions.</li> <li>• Lawyers, bankers, gamblers and liquor dealers were excluded.</li> <li>• They preferred arbitration over strikes.</li> <li>• In 1879 Terence Powderly became leader.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Haymarket Affair</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Albert Parsons, August Spies, and Samuel Fielden argued in Chicago for the 8-hr. day.</li> <li>• A bomb exploded, and police opened fire.</li> <li>• Parsons and Spies were arrested, convicted of the bombing, and hanged.</li> <li>• Public opinion turned against the Knights of Labor.</li> </ul>		

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<p>1. What were three effects of industrialization in the late 1800's?</p> <p>a. <u>More people joined the workforce</u></p> <p>b. <u>Child labor in factories</u></p> <p>c. <u>Factories took away some personal freedoms</u></p>
<p>2. What labor law did Congress pass in 1868 because of the efforts of the NLU? <u>8-hour work day</u></p>
<p>3. What were yellow-dog contracts? <u>Pledges by new employees not to join unions</u></p>
<p>4. Who were scabs? <u>Workers who crossed picket lines and took jobs of striking workers</u></p>
<p>5. Who founded the American Federation of Labor? <u>Samuel Gompers</u></p>
<p>6. What is an industrial union? <u>Made up of workers in the same industry</u></p>
<p>7. Who organized the American Railway Union? <u>Eugene V. Debs</u></p>
<p>8. By 1910 what percentage of the labor force was made up of women? <u>21% (made 1/3 the wage)</u></p>

<i>Strike</i>	<i>Reason for striking</i>	<i>Government reaction</i>	<i>Was strike successful?</i>
Railroad strike of 1877	Wages and jobs were cut due to a shaky economy and Railroad rate wars	Pa. Gov asked Pres to order strikers back to work. Pittsburgh police were called, but favored strikers. Gov. called Phila police, who opened fire, killing 20	YES and NO: Strike ended, with no gains, so NO. Yes because it helped fire up the labor movement
Haymarket Riot – 1886	Low pay, 6-day weeks, no benefits, bad conditions, long days	Police were sent in and 1 person was killed. Next day - pipe bomb went off at a rally, killing 7 police. Police fired into crowd. Beatings followed	No. The violence led to widespread fear of union activity. It probably delayed the acceptance of the 8-hour work day. Police were seen as martyrs
Homestead Strike – 1892	Company cut pay and hours, closed mills. Manager would not neg. with union	Workers fired on Pinkerton detectives who were call in to break strike. PA gov. called in the militia to restore order	No. The plant reopened to non-union workers with big pay cuts and longer days. Many workers were blacklisted

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Pullman Strike – 1894	Company cut wages by 25% and would not lower rent for workers. Committee of 3 went to management & were fired.	Fed. injunction issued against ARU leaders. Fed troops sent in leading to a riot and mayhem	<b>YES and NO:</b> Showed the power of unified national unions. No - many shot, jailed, showed gov would help industrialists. Rents not lower!
Shirtwaist Strike - 1909	Women demanded higher wages and safer conditions. 20,000 went on strike for 4 months	Gov. arrested strikers and sentenced several to the workhouse. Injured many	Yes: Women won 52-hr week, paid holidays, better pay, and union recognition. Eventually led to a 300,000 worker union
Lawrence Strike – Bread & Roses Strike – 1912	State law reduced hours from 56 to 54. Mill owners speeded up looms and reduced workers' pay	Militia ordered to Lawrence to keep strikers in line & prevent destruction. Press & police painted strikers as uncivilized, although there was little violence during the strike.	Yes, the American Woolen Company met all of the strikers' demands.

# Thursday Things in US History

Homework: Review Industrial Revolution unit materials

